Mount Carmel Sentinel,

AND WABASH ADVOCATE.

VOLUME 1. } MOUNT CARMEL, ILLINOIS; WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1834. } NUMBER 6.

PUBLISHED
BY J. D. RONEY.

PRINTED BY RICHARD BECK.

TERMS.

The Mount Carmel Sentinel, will be printed weekly, upon a Super Royal sheet, and forwarded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum, (exclusive of postage,) payable in advance. TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid within the year: or THREE DOLLARS, after the year is out.

ADVERTISING—One Dollar per square, for the first insertion; twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—all advertisements exceeding one square will be charged accordingly.

A discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

No paper or advertisement will be discontinued, but at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. Letters and Communications must come free of postage.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

SEC. 94. Should any failure of payment on the first or any subsequent instalment, take place on the part of any subscriber for said stock, then and in such case, the party failing shall forfeit and pay, if for the first instalment the sum of ten dollars per share, to the President and Directors of the State Bank, to be recovered by an action of debt; and in case of a failure to pay any subsequent instalment at the time required by this charter, the President and Directors of the Branch shall be at liberty to sell and transfer any such share or shares of stock at public auction, after giving ten days notice thereof in writing, put up at the door of said Branch Bank; and any surplus remaining, after paying the amount due and incidental charges, with ten per cent. on the amount paid on such share or shares on which such instalment shall be due, shall be paid over to the owner or owners of such stock previous to the sale thereof; and if the same cannot be sold for sufficient to pay up the instalment then due thereon, the same shall be forfeited and become the property of the proper branch."

The state debt of Pennsylvania, we learn by a Harrisburgh paper, is about twenty three millions of dollars—the annual interest $1,250,000; and 500,000 dollars more are to be added to the debt on account of repairs of public works, and for other things in relation thereto. It is also said that the state, on account of them, will be minus in the present year $1,370,000. Six hundred miles of canals and rail roads, belonging to the state are now in operation.---*Niles' Reg.*

Judge Duvall, of the United S. Supreme Court, has determined to resign his seat. The N. Y. Commercial says: "The reason is the growing infirmities of age, which, though they do not disqualify him, in the opinion of others, for the discharge of the duties of his high office, do, in his own opinion, render the determination proper, to which he has arrived. The Hon. Judge is a very aged man, having been Secretary of the first Committee of Safety in Maryland, sixty years ago. The great patriarch of the Court is however of equal or greater age, and still retains his physical and mental energies in full vigor.---*Louisville Journal.*

GENERAL MEXIA.---The New Orleans Whig says: "Gen. Antonia Mexia has arrived in our city from Tampico. This distinguished officer, who has rendered so great service to Santa Anna, has been obliged to capitulate honorably with General Cortazor, after several severe battles, in which he covered himself with glory. Gen. Mexia maintained the federal system, and opposed any agency of the monks in the government. On his arrival at Tampico, he found a letter from Santa Anna, accompanying $5,000, which he placed at his disposal, but he replied like Mirabeau, "tell your master I will neither open his letter nor receive his money. I will rather go beg alms, than incur infamy by accepting this gift."

Curiosity.---Mr. Philip Taft, of Smithfield, has presented us with a branch of a brush oak, on which are several ears of corn now growing! It was taken from a field of corn in Smithfield, and is a rare curiosity to us, and may be to others if they will take the trouble to call at our office. The grains of corn are in perfect shape, but the substance is similar to that of an oak apple. It is thought that the flower of the corn lodged on the oak and *amalgamated*, and this produced the fruit, as uncommon as it is curious.---*Woodstock Patriot.*

Worse than wooden Nutmegs.---We have, says the North Carolina Watchman, in our office, a specimen of Yankee soap; the constituent of which is yellow clay; it looks well; smells well, but will not wash at all; at least it washes any other way than *clean.*

Joseph Bonaparte.---The ex-king of Spain (under the title of Comte de Survelliers) has, together with his brother Jerome, taken the mansion of the late B. Way, Esq. Denbam-place, near Uxbrige, Eng., for a term of years. They have made some necessary repairs, and, with their families, taken possession of their new abode.

Jim do snore when you are asleep! No, never; for I lay awake one night on purpose to see.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 26, 1834.

SIR,—I have this moment read in the Richmond Whig, a letter addressed to you, dated Montpelier, Va., August 25, 1834, which concerns myself and claims my attention. It is true, I did not leave the stage at Gordonsville, and it is also true that I knew the President of the United States to be at the hotel at which the stage stopped to change horses, but the inference, that the presence of the President, or of any other person, influenced my conduct on that occasion, is utterly false. I felt indisposed from fatigue and loss of sleep, and preferred to remain quiet, while the other passengers were refreshing themselves. It may have flattered the vanity of President Jackson, and doblless did, to imagine himself so bold a lion, that a feeble mortal like myself would tremble in his majesty's presence. I rejoice, if in any manner I may have been the cause of imparting happiness to this august personage, in the midst of his afflictions, public and private. I had the satisfaction (or rather the mortification, regarding him as the Chief Magistrate) to look upon him surrounded by stage drivers and hostlers, in the portico of the hotel, but I confess the scene did not constitute any *particular* inducement with me to form one of the coterie. Of his liberal offer to pay the landlady for my breakfast, and the language which he used on the occasion, it may be proper for me at this time to say only a few words, reserving further developments until I shall arrive at the city of Washington. So long as Gen. Jackson made the columns of his prostituted organ "the Globe," the medium of fulminating his vile calumnies against me, I have thought it due to my own dignity and self-respect, to remain silent; but since he has disrobed himself of this cunning, and forgetful of the high station which unhappily for the country he occupies, has made himself the founder of personal slanders of myself and family on his own "responsibility" I shall treat him as becomes a man whose sensibility has been thus wantonly assailed. If the assertion made by Mr. Jackson, was as true, as it is ridiculously false, that I induced my wife to marry me by a promise of twenty thousand dollars as her dower. I have at least the consolation to know that I did not *steal her from the lawful owner!!* Perhaps Mr. Jackson may understand the allusion. As to the dower of which he speaks, I think it would be more difficult for him to purchase it, at five times the sum he has imagined, of the lady, who has attracted his sympathy, than he has found it to speculate on the choice cotton land of Mississippi, at the minimum price of the Government. But his cup of malicious vituperation, it would seem, could not be filled by any thing short of the foul calumny that I was paying off this dower, by *stripes*, daily inflicted on the wife whom I had thus purchased. This infamous libel on me, as a private gentleman, calls for a reply which cannot be made in this communication. Mr. Jackson has entered the arena with me, not in his character as President of the United States, but, as plain Andrew Jackson---roes off, and hands unfettered. He is well aware of the real "responsibility" which he incurred, and must meet it, unless he is as recreant in chivalry, as he is in veracity. The word of a Prince has been said to be sacred and inviolable: that of a President of a great nation ought to be equally so. Will not every high minded, honorable man in the community hang his head in shame and sorrow, when he is obliged to confess that the highest public functionary of the Republic, has sunk to the level of an ale-house slanderer? Oh! my country, to what humiliation hast thou fallen, under the misrule of a military tyrant, whose undisciplined passions lead him into excesses, which violate all the decencies of social life! I know full well, that Andrew Jackson has always a trained band of witnesses at his command, by whom he can prove almost any fact he may desire to establish; but yet with all these, and the Treasury to boot, I defy him to adduce, from any source worthy of credit, the slightest evidence of any act of mine, bearing the most remote resemblance to the puerile and ridiculous imputation which he has cast on me. He is at liberty to put in requisition, under the solemn obligations of an oath every member of the highly respectable family of my wife; he may appeal to the lady herself; to every individual who has at any time been an inmate in my house; to all my intimate friends, and they will all respond to him, "you have basely lied." History gives us no account of a bold cavalier who possessed the qualities of Baron Munchausen.

I am Sir, respectfully,
Your most obediant serv't.
GEO. POINDEXTER.

Extraordinary Natural Curiosity.---As Thomas Winter, of Soulby, near Kirkby Stephen, was, on the 8th instant building a stable for Mr. Collinson, he had occasion to break a blue thin stone, and in the centre he discovered a small cavity in which was a living spider and several young ones. The stone and spider are now in the possession of the Rev. John Collinson, who, we understand has taken them with him to his house at Kibblesworth, in the county of Durham. [*Berwick Adv.*

The Bedford Gazette, a whole hog paper, beats the Tory prints, in this city, all out. It declares its motto to be---"Jackson *forever.*" Now we never heard any of the Jackson papers go beyond---"Huzzah for Jackson *for life.*"---*U. S. Gazette.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the first Monday in March next, at the door of the Court House, in Mount Carmel, in the county of *Wabash*, the lands contained in the following list, lying in said county, will be sold for taxes, interest and costs, due and unpaid thereon; the lands contained in said list, having been returned by the Auditor of Public Accounts to the said county, as a delinquent list of non-residents' lands, lying in said county, on which the taxes remained, due and unpaid on the first day of September, 1834, for the year herein set forth.

PATENTEE.	PRESENT OWNER.	ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	Years tx due	Amt of Tax.	Int. on tax to 1 march 1835.	Cost cts.
T. S. Hinde & *Wm.* McDowell		110	fr 21 one s 12 w	1834	1 65	0 05	21
John Marshall		355 32-100	sec 21 & 28	do	5 32	0 17	do
same	T. S. Hinde & *Wm.* McDowell	25	sec 28	do	37	0 01	do
Thomas S. Hinde		393 25-100	& n e & e hf s e 29	do	5 89	0 19	do
Thomas S. Hinde		180	f n w & n e 32	do	2 70	0 09	do
George Humphres, sen'r.		160	35	do	2 40	0 08	do
James English		160	3	do	2 40	0 08	do
Henry Christy		83 44-10	w f n e 12	do	1 24	0 04	do
James English		673 96-10	sec 24	do	10 59	0 35	do
James Collins		336 12-10	n h 25	do	5 04	0 17	do
David Beauchamp		160	s e26	do	2 40	0 08	do
Gwin & Perry,		160	s e10	do	2 40	0 08	do
Gwin & Perry		160	n e31	do	2 40	0 08	do
Thomas S. Hinde		160	s e1	do	2 40	0 08	do
same		160	s w2	do	2 40	0 08	do
John Marshall		160	s e 0	do	2 40	0 08	do
William Jones		711 95-10	fr sec 11 and 12	do	10 66	0 35	do
Ambroise Deagett	J. & B. Baley	400	location No. 17	do	6 00	0 20	do
Francais Basinet		50	" No. 4	do	0 75	0 02	do
Abraham Valle	J. & B. Baley	50	" No. 3	do	0 75	0 02	do
Widow of D. Denoyon		200	" No. 1	do	3 00	0 10	do

HIRAM BELL, Clerk
Of the County Commissioners' Court, of *Wabash* County.

Mount Carmel, Illinois, October 21st, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on the first Monday in March next, at the door of the Court House in Albion, in the county of Edwards, the lands contained in the following list, lying in said county, will be sold for taxes, interest and costs, due and unpaid thereon; the lands contained in said list, having been returned, by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to the said county, as a delinquent list of non-residents' lands, lying in said county, on which land, the taxes remained due and unpaid, on the 1st day of September, 1834, for the years herein set forth.

PATENTEE.	PRESENT OWNER.	ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	Years tx due	Amt of tax.	Int. on tax to 1 march 1835.	Amt. of cost
					$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Morris Burbeck		612 48-10	sec 4 one south 14 west	1834	9 18	00 30	0 21
same		616	sec 5 one s 14 w	do	9 24	00 30	0 21
Weir & Campbell	James Weir,	80	n e 18 one s 14 w	do	1 20	00 04	0 21
same		80	s e 18 one s 14 w	do	1 20	00 04	0 21
Hugh Carson		80	n half n e 31 one s 14 w	do	1 20	00 04	0 21
Marshall Wright		80	e hf n e 27 2 s 14 w	do	1 20	00 04	0 21
Jno. Grayson		160	n e 34 two s 14 west	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Joseph Wright	David Wright,	160	s e 34 two s 14 w	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
S. White & L. Hay		79 74-100	n hf n w 7 one s 10 e	do	1 18	00 04	0 21
Morris Burbeck		160	n e 24 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	n w 24 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	s w 24 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	s e 24 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Goram A. North		160	n e 25 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	n w 26 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	n e 27 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	s e 28 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Morris Burbeck		160	n w 28 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Joel Churchill		160	s e 31 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Edward Mitchell	C. Embree,	160	s w 33 one s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Morris Burbeck		160	n e 9 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Goram A. North		160	n w 9 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Morris Burbeck		160	n w 10 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same		160	s w 10 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
George Flower		160	n w 14 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	9 21
Gilbert T. Pell	Morris Burbeck,	200	n half 15 two s 10 e	do	3 00	00 10	0 21
Matthew Dockey		160	n e 17 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Jonathan Ferguson		80	n haf n w 20 two s 10 e	do	1 20	00 04	0 21
Richard Flower	Samuel Thompson,	160	n e 23 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same	same	160	n w 23 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same	same	160	s w 23 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
same	same	150	s e23 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
James Mudith		160	s w 27 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Jeremiah Bucks		160	n w 29 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
George Flower		160	n e30 two s 10 e	do	2 40	00 08	0 21
Jno. Adams		159 06-100	n w 4 three s 10 e	do	2 38	00 08	0 21

WALTER L. MAYO, Clerk of the
County Commissioners' Court, Edwards Court.

Albion, Illinois, October 28th, 1834-5tf

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Seein you haint hearn from me now for a considerable long spell, I suppose you begun to think I had gone to Araby, where the Gineral threatened to go once when the people began to send petitions to him last winter; but my good old friend, ever since I writ to you my last latter, I haint had time to do nothin in that way; and this is about the cause on't. When I wrote to you last, I was busy gettin my boots footed and greas'd, and all things mended and stick'd up, and intended to go to Saratogue and all about them parts, to keep an eye on the "*next Government;*" but comin to look about me here, I found all the folks of the Government and "the Government" itself all off, and not a critter left here to keep things agoin but me and Mr. Forsyth the new Secretary of State, and as I have a great likin for Mr. Forsyth, and seein he was rather new in the business, I thought I would stay and lend him a hand, and wait here till either the *present Government* or the *next Government* got back agin. Well, I hadn't been long at it before I begun to feel rather wamble-chopp'd; and one day Mr. Forsyth says to me, Major, says he, what's the matter; well says I, Governor, I don't know exactly, but I begin to feel considerable streaked; well says he, I reckon I know what's the matter, and he come out, with a long word that frightened me almost to pieces, I had hearn a good deal said about the old Torys of '76, and the new Torys of '34, and as my father and grandfather had battled agin the old ones, I didn't somehow fear much about the new ones; and I knew there was a good many kind of new Torys; there was the *present Government* Torys, and the tape and twine *Torys*, and the safety fund One Dollar Bill *Torys:* but here was another kind of Torys I hadn't thought on before, and Governor Forsyth said there warn't a doubt they then had hold on me, and them was the Premoni-*Torys.* As soon as the word was out of his mouth I sprung round like all possest: says I, Governor, do you think it is raly so? There ain't no doubt on't says he; why says I, how you talk! for if that is so there is no time to lose says I, for so long as there is any ailin about Major Downing, that has got any kind of *Tory* about it, it is time for folks to look out. Well, says he, Major, if you like another name better, says he, I'll give it to you, and so says he, youv'e got the Kolaree. Do tell, says I, if that's all I'll soon fix that; and why didn't you say so at first, instead of tellin a body about that other plagy ailin? and with that I went to work right off, puttin' things to rights. The first go off I took a leetle less New England in my swithell; but that didn't do much good; then agin I took a double dose; but that only made things worse---it was like porin warm water down one's back on a cold frosty mornin, it felt plagy good whilst you was at it, but in a minit arter, it was worse and worse; at last I stop'd all kind of hard licker, and arter a leetle spell I felt pretty churck. I stuck to this plan a few days and kept cool and good natur'd, and eat nothin but good sound food, and drank nothin but clear cold water, and above all I kept up pluck and trusted to Providence for the rest: and in less than one week there warn't a mite of no kind of premoni-*torys*, nor any kind of tory about me, and I was as sound as a grannit. But I had a pretty tuff time on't I tell you, for accordin to the nature of all these kind of ailins that has got any *tory* about em, if you don't stop 'em they go on and go on, till folks go into what the Doctors call the *colaps*, and then you turn as blue as an indigo bag, and then Kamfire and Laudnum and burnt Brandy and Kian pepper and mustard and hard rubbin aint no kind of use---its all over then.

I and Mr. Forsyth us'd to have a good many long talks about it, when I was busy battlin agin them plagy premoni-*torys* he used to call and see me, and I would talk over matters with him. One day, says I, Governor, did you ever have a notion that there is a plagy strong likeness between the natur of a man and the natur of a nation? Well, says he, Major, I don't know exactly that there aint, and then agin I think there aint none at all. Very well, says I, don't commit yourself, but I've got a notion says I, that there is a plagy strong likeness. Now says I, look at me, look at that are leg and that are arm, and this hand, and see this breast, says I, (and I give a whack on it with my hand, like a sledge-hammer on an anvil;) now says I, aint that altogether a pritty considerable pattern of a man? is there any kind of rot about that, says I? nothin says he, that I know on, except that plagy premoni-*tory:* well says I, that aint nothin yet, and scarcely feel it; yes says he, but if you don't put a stop to it Major, it will, I reckon lead to trouble putty soon—well, says I, that's true enuf Governor, and I know as far as experience goes, many as stout and strong a chap as I am now, on Thursday, aint been worth the labor of berryin him on Saturday. Now says I, that's the natur of man; and now let us look at the natur of a nation, and instead of goin all about creation, let us look at home—here is a pattern of a nation worth lookin at, and there aint nothin in any part of creation that can hold a candle to it. Twelve million of folks strung together by a constitution and a set of laws, made by themselves for their own security and happiness; and every thing so accurately balanced and check'd that nothin but wilfulness can throw it out of gearing. But, says I, like me, it has got some ailin now about it; there is premonitorys, says I, at work upon it to a sartinty, and there must be a stop put to 'em, or things

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will look blue enuf pretty soon, and nothin will save it from colaps, then all's over with us, and we shant be a bit better off than some of the Portagees and Spanish nations in South America.

There aint, says I, no man living, how thought he would do so much good as the Gineral thought he could, afore he got to be the Government, but some how it turns out tother way, and I believe it all comes from the Gineral listenin to the kind of folks who like themselves better than they do him or the country, and turnin away from him his best friends and the best friends of the country. The worst on't is, says I, the Gineral thinks that every man who has a different opinion of his measures, is not only his enemy but the enemy of his country. When the Gineral writ that letter to Mr. Munro, and tell'd him to be the President of the country, and not of a party, every sound patriot said *that's sound doctrine.* When he said that members of Congress hadn't ought to be appointed to office under the Government, every body said that's pretty sound doctrine; and when he said that the patronage of the Government hadn't ought to come in conflict with the purity of elections, every body said that's *rale sound doctrine.* He said a good many more sound things, but these are enough to talk about now. Well, now every man who aint of the Gineral's party is considered a scamp and not to be trusted—that *aint sound practice*, for I have a notion there are a good many folks as pure and patriotic as ever lived, who aint of the Gineral's party. Then agin the Gineral has appointed more members of Congress than you can shake a stick at; but tho' that aint accordin to his promise, yet I don't complain on't, for its hard for any class of men to be cut off from servin the country if they are fit for it--so that was a bad promise better broke than kept. But what lifts my dander is about the Government officers mixin in elections, for right in the face and eyes of what the Gineral said, there aint no sich active folks at the polls as the folks who have got office. Now, says I, there is the head man of the hull on 'em--the *next Government* himself---what is he about, says I---I suppose, says I, he was so afraid that the "patronage of the Government would come in conflict with the purity of elections;" that nothing would do but he must go and look to it himself and see that all went right. Well Major, says Mr. Forsyth, that is no doubt true enuf, for there aint no man so particular about these matters as Mr. Van Buren. Well, says I, that makes me think of old Jethro Gleason, the miller, and his two sons---every time the boys was busy baggin up a grist to the customers, old Jethro was sure to come in, and says he, Elihu haint you taken the toll out? Yes sir, says Elihu, I took it out; and then he'd go to the other boy, and says he Elam have you taken the toll out? O yes daddy, I look to that always myself---you young rascals, says old Jethro, I don't believe a word on't; and with that he'd dip out the toll the third time to make sure on't.

But, says I, all that is nothing to what I think is the worst of the premonitorys; and that is the plaguy editors all about trying to stir up one class of folks agin another---the *poor agin the rich*---just as tho' a man who, by industry, has got a little aforehand in the world, was a natural enemy of a man who had no property. Every man, "says I," who is able to work and earn a liven, in this country is, accordin' to my notion, a rich man, for tho' he ha'nt got as much money as some others, he sleeps sounder, and has a better appetite, and the laws protect him alike with others; if he gets sick and can't work, and his family is in want, who does he go to for assistance? Does he go to these party Editors and office-holders? or does he go to families of property and character for assistance? And when poor foreigners come to this country and want work who gives it to them? do political newspaper Editors and political office-holders give it to them? do they build houses and work farms, and thus give honorable employment to thousands and thousands of poor and honest foreigners? not one of en'm; but they are cruel enuf just to serve party purposes, to tell these poor foreigners, to knock down the rich and their houses, and that the rich always *grind the poor*, and all that kind of slang; it is too bad; that's worse than Kollaree; that's agin law and agin common sense; and, I never think on't without bilin right up. Now "says I," these are the premonitorys, which I am afraid, are going on worse and worse, and if not stopp'd will go right into a cold sweat and collaps. But, "says I," there is a remedy; and that is for every man, rich and poor, to look to the laws---obey the laws---go to the ballot box and put in his honest vote, and do all he can to keep the peace, and suffer no bad man to advise him to the contrary. Aint that a good remedy says I "Governor?" It is so Major, says "Mr. Forsyth." "Wont that keep off the collaps?" says I. "It will so," says he. "Wont things git blue" says I, "if it aint attended to?" "I am afraid so," says Mr. Forsyth---"Then," says I, if I go clear of collaps and Kollaree by droppin all kind of hard lickors, and by keepin cool, and watching agin things gettin worse with me, and folks all about the country take my advice at elections, and obey the laws, and commit no riots, these National premonitorys---like these things that are now hangin on to me---will go off; and the nation, like me, will be again as tuff and as sound as old granit."

And with that, Mr. Forsyth jumps up and took my hand, and says he, "Major, that's rale sound doctrine, and there aint no true patriot in the country that wont say so." "Well then," says I, "dont it turn out that what I said was true, that there is a strong likeness between a man and his ailins, and a nation and its ailins?" there is no doubt on't says he; so that was an end of the premonitory and Kollaree business. Now my good old friend Mr. Dwight, I have only a few more words to say. I hear tell that riots and devilry is feared at your next election, and its enuf to bring on Kollaree to think on't that sich a fine city, the pride of the country, and the envy of all creation, should even be disgraced by a riot. I wont believe it; for when you come to think on't riots very seldom injure the folks intended, but frighten poor innocent women and little children, and come plaguy hard too on the police, and law officers, for they are bound to keep the peace, and must do it at the risk of life; so that no good comes on't but much evil. But if by any chance bad folks will make riots (and none but bad folks will) let every good citizen stand by the officers of the law---and let the cry be *support the laws---keep good order.*

Your friend and the friend to the laws,

J. DOWNING, Major,-

Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

CIRCULAR.

MOUNT CARMEL, WABASH CO., ILLINOIS,
NOVEMBER 15th, 1834.

Dear Sir—

Having received many letters from different parts of the United States, requesting information respecting the State of Illinois, and particularly this region of the country, ——in responding to your enquiries, I have concluded to publish a general circular, and forward it through the medium of a newspaper, or an extra Mt. Carmel Sentinel, to those seeking for information.

On looking at the map of the State, it will be observed, that the State resembles an Island, bounded on the South, by the Ohio river; on the West, by the Mississippi; on the North, by Lake Michigan; and East, by the Great Wabash. The southwest and southeast parts of the State having been sparsely settled for a number of years, the country is not so inviting to the eye as the upper region, embracing the tributary streams of the Wabash and Illinois rivers; which embrace with the lands above Illinois river, the northwest and northeast parts of the State. The State extends, perhaps, from 4 to 500 miles, north and south, and varies in width from 140, 150, to 200 miles—embracing several degrees of climate in its extent north and south. The northern part of the State has been thronged by emigrants, leaving as they have done the most commanding points, where the country is settled but little noticed. Such was the case in the settlement of Ohio and Kentucky. It will be long before any one point can take the pre-eminence on the Illinois river, and we leave it to our enterprizing fellow-citizens in that region, to settle that question.

When the country on the Illinois and Wabash rivers shall have been settled, it may then, be truly said, that the best region of the whole United States is occupied?

We are not disposed to draw invidious distinctions between the Wabash and Illinois districts. The Illinois region abounds with the most beautiful prairies, but the Wabash with the two White rivers commands the greatest timbered district, connected with the advantages on the Illinois side, with the most fertile prairies for corn land, known in any region. There will be two points on the Illinois for trade, the termination of the rail road or canal at Lake Michigan, and on the Illinois river. Chicago, we believe, will be the great place on the Lake. The Wabash, when the canal, connecting it with the Maumee is finished, will be the nearest route, by perhaps, one thousand miles or more, in passing from Lake Erie to New Orleans! The lake waters and waters in the upper region will not be fit for navigation, on account of ice, when the traders on the Wabash with the spring floods will have shipped their produce to New Orleans and to Europe! The opening of the channel to admit of constant navigation is now in operation.

The junction of the Wabash, and the all important streams, the two White rivers and Patoke in Indiana, at the foot of the Great Falls or Rapids, which are now being surveyed, to ascertain the falls and extent of improvements necessary, very readily point out to our view the region of country, from which I write, its commanding position as a point responding to its upper region at the junction of the canal and river: and with this brief sketch of our country, as to a general description, I now proceed to respond to your questions as to particulars.

1st. You seem to think that in your first enquiry, it is necessary to know the true state of the moral and religious people of Illinois? As to this particular, permit me, as an old pioneer to say, what I have repeatedly said, that if we take the country, generally, we will find it far in advance of many other new Western States, at the same age of improvement; and with the moral, intelligent and religious part of the community, emigrating from different regions; religious and social societies, will spring up in every region of our delightful country.

2d. You enquire in the second place, as to health? When I take into consideration the first settlement of Kentucky, not the high and healthy region of the interior, but along the water courses, and the first settlements in Ohio, and I may add Indiana also, I am led to the conclusion, with some exceptions, as to some districts in Illinois, that it is generally a healthy State. As to the Wabash country, in this region, you so particularly enquire after, it is an elevated rolling country; and if I take the declarations of the citizens and travellers for it, it stands foremost in point of health; and as a company of volunteers, (about 100,) went out during the Indian war, and companies of hands with the Surveyors, to seek a better country, as they could find no better, and all returned fully satisfied—this must speak volumes in its favor, not only as to health, but as to its fortility and natural advantages.

3d. Your third question is, "can one man purchase from the States more land than 160 acres; if not, can forty families purchase a tract of land, interspersed with streams of water, timber, springs, &c.?" You seem to blend more than one question in this interrogatory! Our Western citizens, would smile to think, of an intelligent citizen of the great State of ———, asking such a question. Surely one man can purchase more than a bare *quarter section* of 160 acres of land of the Government. One man may purchase 100,000 acres, at 125 cents per acre, if he will pay for it. A half section (320) or a whole section (640 acres) is considered as a reasonable farm. There is in this county, (Wabash,) though more than 4,000 inhabitants within a small boundary, perhaps yet remaining 40,000 acres of vacant land. The State of Illinois, for many years has been misrepresented, and thought by persons who have never visited it to be a low wet country, such is not the fact. It is a rolling country, interspersed with prairies and timber. It drains itself, along the large water courses—streams are abundant; but in the interior, verging to the Grand prairie, streams are not so abundant. Nor do springs appear in new countries in many places until the land is beaten down and settled. The Grand prairie forms its commencement in the southern part of the State, nearly on the great dividing ridge between the Wabash river and the Mississippi, and extends north for near 400 miles, indeed it winds around the Lake, and may reach even to *Symmesonia* for ought we know. It is from 25 to 30 miles wide, and affords an immense supply of summer grass for herding cattle. It passes within about 40 miles west of this place. Well water is preferable for family uses; the springs in a country where the soil is so very deep do not supply the purest water, though stock water is abundant in most places: yet wells are preferable even where springs can be had, as they afford purer water.

4th. Your fourth question is. "Is there a sufficient number of *good* springs, and are the rivers and brooks sufficiently rapid to prevent stagnant water?"

This question has, it is believed, been sufficiently answered. There is stock water very generally sufficient—the great depth of earth from an average of from 18 to 24 feet absorbs the water, and it takes time after the trampling of the earth for the water to break out in springs. In the first settlements formed in Kentucky and Ohio, springs appeared in a few years where none were expected to be found; but Kentucky was a rocky country, Ohio is either gravelly in bottoms, or deep clay or rock; Illinois is different from either; Indiana partakes of both Kentucky and Ohio; but the depth of soil in Illinois, is greater than any other part of the known world, as far as we can learn. The streams when swelled by rains, are generally rapid; there is no stagnant water in the general; in some places, there is wet and swampy land.

5th. Question. "Is there sufficient wood for building or fencing? If not in the general, in which counties is there?" In the general, there is a sufficiency of wood for building and fencing? The people say, over such plains they can afford to haul their timber 10 or 12 miles, and make farms with more ease, than in a timber country, by drawing their timber 3 or 4 miles. The Grand prairie as has been remarked, stretches through the centre of the State, south to north—forming arms like bays, as inlets or outlets of the ocean! Along the borders of the prairies, the timber is good—some regions there is more, in others there is less. To describe the region of country by counties, would carry us beyond our limits, we would have to make a *book*. There is a great sameness in a prairie country. But nature seems to supply this region, where there is a scarcity of timber, with fuel in *peat* and *stone-coal.* Coal, it is said, is very abundant in many parts of Illinois, frequently found in beds in the prairies. The timber in the barrens or open woods, grows very fast when the fires are stopped, and closes in on the large prairies—the growth is quick and very rapid—nature seems to struggle hard to restore her woody covering.

6th. "How much grain will the land produce per acre, and can a good market be found for it?"

As to corn, the general crop, on planting the first season, on or under the *sod* of prairies, 25 or 30 bushels have generally been raised in good seasons; and where the soil is well broken up and tended, there is generally raised 50, 60, 70 and 80 bushels of corn per acre—about 25, 30 and 40 bushels of wheat and other small grain in proportion. I have observed the very great production of the earth in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana and find that Illinois has exceeded either. The greatest production of corn in Kentucky, was about 125 bushels to the acre. On Scioto, in Ohio, in 1797–8, there was raised 127 and 128 bushels to the acre. Agreeable to the report of the Agricultural Society of Illinois, about 1823, there was raised in the American bottom, near Kaskaskia, 137 bushels to the acre. On the bluffs of the Wabash, in 1824, there was raised as well as could be well ascertained, on the town plat of Mt. Carmel, about 150 or 154 bushels to the acre, of the large White river corn; and turnips estimated at 800 bushels to the acre! The greatest corn region I ever saw, is the Wabash country, between Terre-Haute and Vincennes, on the Illinois side!

As to the market—the *Wabash* country commands the New Orleans market as to the corn trade—is rivalling Ohio as to the pork trade—will have the trade much in its favor when the improvements now under way are accomplished.

7th. "Is the land sufficiently uneven and the streams sufficiently rapid to erect Saw mills, Grist mills, &c.?" Generally they are not. There are some points on the head streams of the Wabash, where they are sufficiently rapid, but not generally so: this remark applies to the Illinois river also. there are many good sites for water works on both; but these are remote frequently from the main channel of trade—steam is frequently substituted, and the abundance of stone-coal supplies the place of water power. The Great Falls or Grand Rapids of the Wabash, may be improved, however, so as to drive any quantity of mills and machinery, to supply a region of country for one or two hundred miles around, and well calculated for carrying on Iron works, having the greatest abundance of water falls, and stone-coal and iron-ore, and the head of steam-boat navigation at low tide.

8th. "Are there objections to settling in Illinois? If so, what objections?"

There would be, in my mind, less objection to settling in Illinois, than almost any other new country that I have seen. It is true that there are many hardships to be endured, in settling a new country—many deprivations; yet there is sometimes a novelty, that bears up the mind, and if there be health, there is a flow of spirits; but where there is sickness, there is the reverse: great depression and dejection of spirits. I should have fewer objections to settling in Illinois than any other Western State. I should, however, prefer being on or near a large water course, than to take up my residence in the region of prairies, they are beautiful in the spring and summer, but very bleak and cold in the fall and winter! However much I admire them, I should, for my own part, prefer a residence in the timber country: but others think and feel differently, and its well the world is so divided in sentiments. There has been much sickness in various regions of the State, as I am informed during the last season; but this region and its vicinity has been greatly blessed as to health. Where large companies propose to emigrate as it is the case with you—the less incumbered part should remove in the spring, prepare dwellings, and raise a crop for the fall emigrants—those coming on in the spring, could take passage by water, and those in the fall, can travel by land, or water, as the season may suit: but never think of forming a distinct settlement or community, it will not do---has been often tried and failed, to mix and mingle with the citizens is the better plan.

9th. "Are the Indians in the State numerous? Are they friendly or otherwise?"

Poor Indians! They are all gone! In the whole south-eastern and south-western parts of the State, not one to be seen, unless a few, a very few in the vicinity of Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, the remnant of a tribe, bearing the name of that place---poor Indians! they have scarcely left a standing monument of their existence as a people, in all the region of this part of our country!

10th. "Are there more Catholics in the State than Protestants?"

And pray, where do you suppose they could come from, to be so numerous? I answer no! except a few of our Canadian French, a civil good natured kind of people, there are but few Catholics in Illinois. It is true, that there are thousands of them emigrating from Europe; but as yet, they are not the prevailing denomination that I know of in any State, unless it be in Louisiana, and there only nominally so.

The most numerous denomination of Christians, are first, Methodists; 2d. Presbyterians; 3d. Baptists, some Cumberland Presbyterians, and the Christian Church, so called, generally denominated New-Lights. Moral and religious society is advancing in the State; and as we before stated, the emigration is so great and so general, that it brings along with it, the talents, the enterprize, the moral and religious people from all regions of the civilized world. The country is so easily settled, that instead of farms of 160 acres, to which you refer, that they often have occupied and owned by one man, wheat fields of 3 or 400 acres! The country is so open, that it resembles, we are told, the most beautiful regions of Europe, if that country was deprived of houses and improvements---so that a great proportion of European emigrants will make directly for this State; and we will have catholics, Protestants, Dissenters, Seceders, and all the varieties of the human family to commingle; this may indeed appear like the earth in its original chaotic state, as described by Moses, "shapeless and confused." Yet in a few years, there will arise *order* out of confusion; and this mixing, and commingling, and intermarrying, with the improvements, moral, social, political, practical and religious, will ultimately render the American Republic, (if not drawn by unskilful hands into despotism,) the most distinguished nation in the annals of the world; having a population of the most distinguished and enlightened people that have ever trod the earth!

11th. "What county do you judge the best for such a settlement as we contemplate?"

You say, that your company will consist of about forty families. On all such occasions, I have pursued one invariable rule, and that is, to recommend the selection of skilful persons on whom the responsibility should rest, to explore, and report to their employers, and after all sad mistakes occur, I do not feel willing to take the responsibility of such an agency: but willing to state facts, as far as I know, and let others judge for themselves. Persons coming from a distant country, are not generally capable of forming correct opinions as to the future operation of settlements: near thirty years ago, Ohio lands in the river bottom were sold at one and two dollars per acre; grass lands in the interior one hundred miles, sold at two dollars per acre---now the river lands are worth from $20 to $40 per acre, the land in the interior with the *improvements*, will not sell for more than four or five dollars per acre. The same operation may be expected in Illinois. The first settlers fled from the water courses on account of sickness; they settled in the prairies; now a change has taken place, and they are very generally, disposed in this region of the country to get nearer to the rivers.

The country is very generally rich and fertile, and much good land through all the State; but there is a difference. The Sangamon country has been celebrated for its beauty and fertility; yet here is a scarcity of timber, a cold region, yet suitable for supporting an immense population: it is now settled, and lands are higher, (from the quantity of vacant land in market,) than perhaps their real value will justify. The country in what is called the upper Wabash is very fine, possessing great advantages as to fertility of soil, but remote from trade; Wabash county, from whence I write, taking the statements of travellers, explorers, soldiers and surveyors, into consideration, (with the connection and junction of so many navigable rivers,) from their united testimony, and as far as my own observation can extend, if settled and improved to advantage, will unquestionably be, (on account of climate, the most agreeable in the west north latitude 38 deg. 25 min. with the natural advantages, health and fertility of soil,) one of the most agreeable and interesting portions of the Western country! the editor of this paper has testimony as to this fact, given by a correspondent, whose interest and views had fixed him in the northern part of Illinois! but after all, I prefer emigrants to pass their own opinions on these matters.

12th. "At what season of the year should emigrants arrive in Illinois?"

Where companies are formed, such as you speak of, the less incumbered part ought to migrate in the spring, this can be done by descending the Ohio by water, with the spring floods; and preparations should be made for the emigration of families in the fall. The fall season is the most agreeable part of the year to travel, but the waters being then low, the emigrants generally come by land in wagons---bringing only their beds and bedding, and clothing, and such necessary articles as may be immediately wanted, and can be transported with little expense. Where crowds press on to a new country or settlement, unprepared to meet the season; winter sets in, and there is of course, much suffering, and sickness follows. Owing to this circumstance, may be attributed the greatest difficulties attending migration. The females are discouraged; the men are afflicted, and many become dissatisfied, and some dispairing of future success, have again loaded their wagons and returned to their former settlements, spreading dreadful reports of evils, which have befallen them for their own want of foresight and discretion. Even in forming new settlements, *water*, which is so necessary, is taken from a spring, polluted with the decomposition of vegetable substances, or a hole dug into the earth, instead of a good well, a cabin half finished, with the stock running at large, pursued in the morning dews, or in heavy rains and snow storms, in the unprepared state of the emigrants, frequently render their condition almost intolerable. But by foresight and prudent arrangements, though the difficulties attending migration are almost innumerable, yet it is rendered more easy by preparations being made before-hand, for the reception and accommodation of families; but in many respects, this is found to be impracticable: then, in such cases, persons must do as others have done, just "as well as they can," taking the necessary precautions for the preservation of their health. And in the change of climate, diet, and mode of living, it is a matter of wonder and astonishment, that there is not more sickness than we usually have among the emigrants!

13th. "What is the price of working oxen?" Answer, from 30 to 40 and 50 dollars per yoke, according to their size and quality. Cows, 8 to 10 dollars. Horses, 40 to 50, 60 and 70 dollars, and as to the market prices of other articles, I refer you to the following price current of this place.

MT. CARMEL PRICE CURRENT.

Beef from 2 to 3 cents per lb.
Pork from 2 to 3 do. do.
Mutton, 62 cents per quarter
Veal, 62 do do
Venison, 25 do do
Bacon, 6 cents per lb
Wild Turkey, 12, 18, & 25 cents
do Geese, 18 to 25
Chickens, 75 cents per dozen
Quails, 12 1-2 do do
Butter, 10 to 12 1-2 cents per lb
Eggs, 6 1-4 cents per dozen
Cornmeal, 31 cents per bushel
Wheat, 50 do do
Flour, $2 per cwt.

Potatoes,	37 1-2	cents	per bushel
Turnips,	25	do	do
Sweet potatoes,	62	do	do
Corn,	20	do	do
Castor Oil Beans,	1 00	do	do
White do	62	do	do
Cabbage,	6	do	per head

14th. "Are the families who have migrated thither from the Eastern or middle States, satisfied?"

It takes about three years residence in the country to break off those feelings and partialities which attach us to our place of nativity. I migrated when a lad to Kentucky, at an early period, and for many years I would be dreaming about the old region, I was delighted with the *West*, but haunted with childish or early impressions; on returning to visit my place of nativity, twice after arriving to manhood, I dreamed about it no more! The emigrants from, not only the eastern and middle [illegible] all other parts, are generally satisfied; but this satisfaction is much enhanced by emigrants making a good selection of country, where not only society, but agriculture, commerce and improvements, are advancing; where there is dissatisfaction, it does not arise often from migrating to the West, but from being unfortunate, as they are in many instances, in making an injudicious selection or location for a settlement.

Your last request is, "if you deem any other information necessary for us than that embraced in the foregoing questions, you will please communicate it."

In responding to your interrogatories, I have endeavored to embrace all the material points, which I conceive of importance for the emigrant to know: one suggestion further, may be important---and that is, the emigrant ought to be satisfied in his own mind, from personal observation, or correct information, that the region of country in which he purposes to fix the future residence of himself and family, is, as it has been represented to be! Many have been deceived by false representation, even when they have examined and seen for themselves. *We* all feel a strong interest for the prosperity of the place, or part where we reside, and go, as we will, either the good country, or the evils of the settlements are furthest off. The desire to get into the best region, hurries on a flood of emigrants, they frequently overrun the country with a false notion that the best is the furthest off, or, because the *tide* is set to that point, and leave the best behind; such was the case in the settlement of Ohio. Town lots first sold in Cincinnati, at $2 per lot. In 1806, town lots in Chillicothe, were deemed more valuable than in Cincinnati. It was a long time before the valuable Miami lands, were duly estimated. The emigrant from the South, migrating to Scioto, would meet the emigrant from the East, passing to Miami, while one having passed through the Scioto and the other the Miami settlements, each region would be represented as the *grave* for all emigrants; after all, both countries were settled. I am inclined to think, that in a few years more, taking soil and climate, trade, and all natural advantages into consideration the region of country in Indiana, extending parallel with the Ohio river, from the State of Ohio to the *Wabash*, will possess more desirable points for emigrants, than the cold flat lands of the north. For it ought to be known, that all our streams, of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, rising next the Lakes, and running to the Ohio river, rise in a level, low, or flat region of country, and is more or less sickly. *While* the rolling region in thirty, forty and fifty miles off of the Ohio river, is, generally speaking, much healthier.

In making a selection for a settlement at an early day, I had this subject under serious consideration, and selected the site of the town of Mount Carmel, within the prescribed range, to possess all the advantages of the upper country though the channels of the two White rivers, Great *Wabash* and a smaller stream, the Patoke. *We* hold in reserve, the great falls of the *Wabash*, for water works, and desire to induce capitalists to undertake the improvement of them. *We* have a town on a high and healthly eminence, settled by eight hundred or one thousand inhabitants, now in a rapid state of improvement, possessing in many respects, superior advantages to any one new place on the western waters; and as public attention seems to be waked up, and seeking for information, I make these suggestions for those who see proper to visit us and examine for themselves. It is true, we are in a state of infancy, our capitalists here, began poor, and had to create their resources by their own exertions and industry; but for the future prospects of the merchant, trader, mechanic, manufacturer, artist, and farmer, (after near forty years knowledge of the west,) I know of but few points, equally worthy the attention of the emigrants.

It is very true, that the frosts of the last spring, and the severe drought of the summer, have depressed our fall trade. It is not unusal with our spring floods to have twelve or fifteen hundred flat boats, richly loaded, descending the *Wabash*, for the New Orleans market; but our supplies have been cut off, yet, after all, our country still seems to afford an abundance for home consumption, although our trade is much depressed. But having tried the strength of our soil, and for fifteen or sixteen years, proved the salubrity of our climate, we rest in hope, that in change of seasons, that our prospects will be better for the future, knowing that the calamity of the severe drought, has been general all over the greater portion of the western country.

With an humble hope, that these my hastily sketched strictures, will cast some little light on the subject, and that our emigrants may be profited by them; and, at the same time, to relieve myself from answering a constant stream of letters, seeking for information (though this may fall short of the purpose designed to give satisfaction,) yet I console myself, that in making this statement, I have endeavored to confine myself to a correct view of the subjects, this I do with cheerfulness.

And am, dear sir,
Though personally a stranger,
Yours respectfully,
THOMAS S. HINDE.

P. S. I hope others will follow your example, and pay the postage, and if they wish for any other, further, or more particular information, that they will not tax me with postage.

Yours, &c.
T. S. H.

MT. CARMEL SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1834.

WABASH RIVER.

It appears from the calculation of the Commissioners, appointed by the States of Indiana and Illinois, that $10,000, will be sufficient to remove all the principal obstructions from the Grand Rapids, three miles above this town, and two miles above the mouth of White river, to its confluence with the Ohio, so as to make an uniform channel of three feet at low water mark, a depth of water amply sufficient to enable Steam-boats of an ordinary size, at all times, to ascend and descend with facility and safety, when the same can be done on the Ohio. This state of things is truly gratifying to the well wisher of the *West*? how encouraging the thought! that at length, the all-important *work* has commenced, and that too, under such favorable auspices; and can with the greatest ease and expedition, be accomplished. Deducting $10,000 from $24,000, the money now appropriated, leaves a balance of $14,000 on hand, to which there needs but a small additional appropriation to render it navigable, for the purposes of trade, and a source of wealth to the adjacent States. *Why* should we longer act against light and reason? why longer resist our own interest? why put a veto on the herculean arm of steam, and prevent it coming to our aid, when it is found in triumphant operation, not only on the high seas, but upon waters far inferior to the *Wabash*, in all parts of our country? *What* a powerful agent! how generally adopted. Behold it on the land, and on the water, in the work shop of the mechanic, in the mill above ground, and in the mine below ground, in successful operation; it rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it saws, it grinds, and it prints, and it seems to say to the man of enterprise, "leave off your manual labor, give over your bodily toil, bestow but your skill and reason to the directing my power, and I will bear the toil.

The contracts for the removing of the said obstructions, will be given out this winter. The effectual improvement of this valuable river, is but to know its great and extensive utility. *We* say, let it go ahead.

MONTHLY MEMORANDA.

November Term, Circuit Courts, will be held as follows.

Counties of Alexander,	on	monday	3 d.
do Johnson,	on	monday	10 th.
do Pope,	on	monday	17 th.

We have observed the name of Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, of Shawneetown, Ill., announced as a Candidate for Congress. He is certainly a worthy man, and we hope the *people* will elect him.

We are requested to state that the Circuit Court, for Madison county, the regular term of which was to have commenced on Monday the 27th inst., has been postponed until the 24th day of November next, being the last Monday in that month, in consequence of the extremely dangerous illness of a member of the Judge's family, who is at a distant point, and to which he has been compelled, by paternal duty and feelings, to repair without delay.---*Illinois Advocate.*

Emigration to Illinois.---*We* learn from the Plymouth Democrat that it is proposed to establish an association, by the name of the Old Colony Brotherhood, in order to take measures for emigration to the *West*. A circular issued at Plymouth recites, that a number of respectable individuals have turned their attention to the subject of emigration to Illinois, or some adjacent State or Territory, for the purpose of purchasing and improving a tract of land eligibly situated, on some navigable stream, and that it is desirable to adopt suitable measures of preparation. An instrument has in consequence been framed, to be obligatory on those who may subscribe it This instrument is the constitution of the association. It provides that each member shall pay to the Treasurer, as soon as fifty subscribers shall have been obtained, the sum of ten dollars, to defray the expenses of procuring a suitable tract: that the members shall consist of persons, who acknowledge the superintending Providence of an All-wise Creator, and believe in the Christian religion, and are willing to support the institutions of the Gospel. The Democrat expresses the opinion, that the requisite number of subcribers will not be immediately obtained: but we notice that a meeting of the present members is to be held on Monday evening next.—*Boston Patriot.*

NOTICE--ILLINOIS.

A final meeting of the Association now about to emigrate to Illinois, *and all who wish to unite with them in the enterprize*, will be held at the *Walton House*, in New York, on Friday, the 26th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Subscriptions for land will be received by the Treasurer, J. H. Harris, at 165 Water street, from this time to the 30th inst., on which day the Executive Committee will leave for Illinois.

By order of the Chairman.
I. RIPLEY Secretary.

German Emigrants.—We see it stated that the authority of Bremen had instituted enquiries, by which it was ascertained that the number of persons who had arrived in that city early in June, for the purpose of emigrating to America amounted to sixty thousand.

The Jackson majority in New Jersey is 1394. The majority in the legislator on joint ballot, is 10—and *Garret D. Wall* will be elected United States Senator in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

The Representation in the next Congress from Pennsylvania will stand thus:

Anti-Jackson.	*Jackson.*
James Harper,	Joel B. Sutherland,
Joseph R. Ingersoll,	Michael W. Ash,
David Potts,	Jacob Fry, jr.
William Hiester,	David D. Wagoner,
Isaac Darlington,	Henry A. Muhlenberg,
Matthias Morris,	Edward B Hubley,
William Clarke,	Henry Logan,
George Chambers,	Joseph B. Anthony,
John Banks,	Andrew Beaumont,
Harmar Denny,	Jesse Miller,
T. M. T. M'Kennan,	Joseph Henderson,
	John Luporte,
	J. Klingensmith,
	Andrew Buchanan,
	Samuel S. Harrison,
	Job Mann,
	John Galbraith,

Ohio.—At the Presidential election in 1832, the vote in Ohio stood—Jackson 81,246—Anti-Jackson, 76,539—majority for Jackson, 4,707 votes. The representation in Congress stood 11 administration--8 opposed.

In 1832 John G. Watmough was elected to Congress in the 3d district, by a majority of between 2 and 300 votes. At the late election Mr. Watmough received 600 votes *more* in the district than he received in 1832, notwithstanding which his opponent is elected by a majority of 1157 votes. We observe by the Philadelphia papers that an attempt will be made to contest the election.

DIED --On Wednsday the 12th November, 1834, at his residence, in this county, Mr. ENOCH GREATHOUSE, Esq. aged about fifty--Mr. Greathouse, was a valuable man, and a worthy citizen.

—— On Friday, the 14th Nov. 1834, at his residence, in this place, Mr. GEORGE GILMORE.

—— On Thursday, the 20th Nov., 1834, Mr. JOHN GREATHOUSE, supposed to be from 104 to 115 years of age---father of Mr. E. Greathouse; they were the first two settlers of the town plat of Mt. Carmel.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the first Monday in March next, at the door of the Court House in Palestine, in the county of Crawford, and State of Illinois, the lands contained in the following list, lying in said county, will be sold for taxes, interest and costs, due and unpaid thereon; the lands contained in said list, having been returned, by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to the said county, as a delinquent list of non-residents' lands, lying in said county, on which land, the taxes remained due and unpaid, on the 1st day of September, 1834, for the years herein set forth.

PATENTEE.	PRESENT OWNER.	ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.	Years tax due	Amt of tax. $ cts.	Int. on tax to 1 march 1835. $ cts.	Amt of cost. cts.
Joseph Shaw,		200	n e 32 six n 10 w	1834	3 00	0 16	0 21
same		50	part sec 33 six n 10 w	do	75	0 02	0 21
Jonathan Parker,		80	e hf n e 7 five n 11 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Joseph Kitchell,		80	n w 8 six n 11 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Andrew P. Harniss,		125 50-100	No. 2 n w fr 3, 7 n 11 w	do	1 87	0 06	0 21
John White,		160	s w 5 7 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
same		160	s e 5 7 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
Hugh McGill,		80	e hf n e 11 7 n 11 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
John Malcom,		80	n hf n e 22 7 n 11 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
John White,		160	n e 28 7 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
same		160	n w 28 7 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
same		160	n e 29 7 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
David Brown,		80	e hf n w 29 7 n 11 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Richard Lagow,	David Brown,	80	w hf n e 30 7 n 11 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Samuel Chambers,		160	s w 34 7 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
John White,		160	n e 19 8 n 11 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
Richard Easton,		33 96-100	fr 3 6 n 12 w	do	0 49	0 02	0 21
Barnett Starr,		80	w hf s 12 6 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Charles Biggs,		80	e hf s e 7 7 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Enoch Wilhoit,		80	e hf n e 12 7 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
William Everman,		160	s e 13 7 n 12 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
James J. Nelson,		160	n e 15 7 n 12 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
William T. Barry,		160	s e 21 7 n 12 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
same		80	w hf s w 22 7 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Wilson Lagow,		160	s w 23 7 n 12 w	do	2 40	0 08	9 21
same		160	n w 26 7 n 12 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
William T. Barry,		80	w hf n w 27 7 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 01	0 21
same		160	n e 28 7 n 12 w	do	2 40	0 08	0 21
Allen Cobb,		80	e hf s w 10 8 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
John Law,		80	w hf n e 11 8 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
John Bates,		80	e hf n w 14 8 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Electo L. Crocker,		80	e hf n e 28 8 n 12 w	do	1 20	0 04	0 21
Michael Brouillette,		400	Sec No 222 6 n 10 w	'33'4	12 00	0 78	0 21
same		100	" e hf 231 6 n 10 w	1834	1 50	0 05	0 21
Gabriel Cresto,		200	" 19 6 n 10 w	do	3 00	0 16	0 21
Hypolete Bolon,		150	" 73 6 n 10 w	'33'4	4 50	0 28	0 21
same		216	" 73 6 n 10 w	'33'4	6 48	0 40	0 21
Joseph Augene,		400	" 224 6 n 10 w	1834	12 00	0 78	0 21

Palestine, Illinois, November 1th, 1834-6tf

EDWARD H. PIPER, Clerk of the
County Commissioners' Court, of Crawford County, Ills.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the Eate of John White, late of *Wabash* County Illinois, deceased, are requested to mak immediate payment, to the undersigned Aministrator; and all those having claims agnst said Estate, are hereby notified and reestd to attend at the Probate Court for said County, to be holden at the Court-houe in Mount Carmel, on the first Monday in anuary next, for the purpose of having the sme adjusted.

Anson Whit Am'r.
November 15th, 1834-6-4t

NOTICE.

August Term, Clay Circuit Cort.

Mary Ann Roberts, vs. Maylon Roberts, } Libel for ivorce.

AND now, at this time, came he complainant, by her solicitor; and on h motion, after it being satisfactorily prov to the Court here, that the defendant is a resident of this State. It is therefe rdered, by the Court here, that the sai deendant have notice of the pendency of isuit, by publishing a copy of this order n he Mt. Carmel Sentinel, for four week successively, preceding the next term of his Court; and is further ordered, that unss e said defendant, shall be, and appea on he first day of the next term of this Cort, hat the complainants will be taken for onfesed.

Caleb Ridgewa, Crk.
A Copy Test:
Nov. 18th, 1834—6-4t

Law Notice.

ORLANDO B. FICKLIN, will ntinue the practice of law in the coties of Clay, Wayne, White, Edwards, abash, Lawrence, Crawford, Clark, and Coles. Any professional business, confide to his care, will be promptly attended to; Office and residence in Mount Carmel, Ilnois.

November 20th, 1834-6-tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the GALAXY pased into the hands of the present pulshers, they have spared no necessary expee to make it worthy the patronage of the ading public. The services, not only of an litor, but of several valuable correspondes have been engaged, and in addition to t regular contributions of editor and correondonts; prizes have been awarded for successful and popular Tale and Poem. The fact that these exertions to merit sucess have been met by a corresponding increse of names up on their subscription list, is ratfying to the publishers; and determined tat the Galaxy shall advance in literary meit, in the same proportion that it gains in pblic favor; on the 16th of August last, the rebewed their offer of the following

Prizes.---For the best *Original Tale*; $50.
For the best *Original Poem*; $25.
For the best *Article on a Hmorus Subject*;
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be drected to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid till the last of April, 1835, and the award vill be made during the month of May, following.—The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked "Name;" and the directions of the successful writers, *only* will be opened. All the manuscripts to be at the disposal of the Editor of the Galaxy.

.Terms of the Galaxy. Three dollars per annum. Persons at a distance who order the paper, are expected to make payment in advance, or give a satisfactory reference in the city. Persons obtaining five subscribers, and remitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones; we now offer an exchange to any editor who will publish this advertisement.

Boston, Oct. 11th, 1834-6 tf

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the Estate of John Grayson, late of *Wabash* County, Illinois, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administrators; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby notified and requested to attend at the Probate Court for said County, to be holden at the Court house in Mount Carmel, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of having the same adjusted.

Sarah Grayson,
James Grayson, *Adm'rs.*
November 15th, 1834-6-4t

A CERTAIN CURE
FOR
RUPTURE.

BENJAMIN T. KAVANAUGH,
OF MOUNT CARMEL, AND
DOCTOR P. W. RANDLE,
OF EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC, AND THOSE PARTICULARLY, WHO ARE SUBJECTS OF
HERNIÆ OR RUPTURE.

That they have purchased the *exclusive right* of using and applying the *Patent Spring Truss*, (so justly celebrated for the cure of Herniæ or Rupture, invented by Thomas Stagner of Ky.) for the counties of Clarke, Crawford, Lawrence, Wabash, Edwards, White, Gallatin, Hamilton, Wayne, Clay, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Marion, Jefferson, Perry, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph, in the State of Illinois.

The superiority of this truss over all others heretofore invented, is, that in a short time it will effect a radical cure in any case of Rupture, whether congenial, or accidental; of short, or long standing; so that the truss may be taken off, and the ruptured part will be perfectly secured against the return of the disease.

Mr. Stagner's Truss has been examined and aproved, by the medical faculty, of Ky generally: and acknowledged by the Medical School of Transylvania University, Ky., as possessing the *true* and *only* principal by which a cure can be effected in this disease. Beside those recommendations of this Truss, they have in his possession letters and certificates sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous in relation to its efficacy.

For the convenience of those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this discovery, Benjamin T. Kavanaugh, will from time to time, visit the Counties of Galatin, White, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash Lawrence, Crawford, Clark and Clay.

N. B. In all cases we Insure a cure, or no cure,- *no pay.*

Mt. Carmel, Oct. 21st, 1834-2tf

MOUNT CARMEL FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their FOUNDRY in this place, is now in complete operation. Where orders, for all kinds of Castings, Machinery, and Hollow-Ware, will be supplied, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

WILSON, SCHOCH & Co.
Mt. Carmel, Sept. 18, 1834-2-tf

P S. Flaxseed, will be taken in, at a fair price, at their Foundry, in pay for Castings.

N. B. Their Steam Mill is also in complete operation.

40 REWAD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Farmington, in the State of Missouri, about forty miles below St. Louis, near the Mississippi river, on the 19th of September last, a negro man by the name of BURREL, about thirty years old, near six feet high, heavy made, broad across the cheeks, the lower part of his ears grown fast to his jaws—he is of a yellow complexion. He had on a white hat with black crape around it, a striped short coat, and had a quantity of other clothing with him. He passed through Washington county, Illinois, where he shewed a (forged) pass, signed by William Steward, and wherein he was called William. The above reward will be given, if said negro shall be taken and secured in any jail, so that I can get him. HENDERSON MURPHY.

Farmington, Mo., Oct. 15, 1834 5-3t

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL those who stand in arrears, to the firm of Leedes and Lesher, by store account, or otherwise, will be expected to make settlement as soon as possible.

LEEDES & LESHER.
Mt. Carmel, July 25th, 1834,

Notice.

MY accounts are placed in the hands of O. B. Ficklin, Esqr. All persons indebted to me, are requested to call on him and make settlement immediately, by cash or note.

J. G. HICKEY.
Mt. Carmel, Nov. 3, 1834-5-2t

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, a bay mare, eight years old past, fourteen and a half hands high, black heavy main and tail, one white hind foot and a white blaze in her forehead, well made, she has a sorrel colt with her six months old, with a bald face, three white feet, two white hind feet, and one four foot, well made. Any person that will deliver the above mare and colt, shall have the above reward.

The subscriber lives at John Keys, near Mt. Carmel, this 27th day of October, 1834.

LYMAN KINGSBURY.
Mt. Carmel, Ill., Nov. 3, 1834—5-3t

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that the undersigned, has taken out letters of administration of the goods and chattles, rights and credits, of Rosel Knowlton, deceased, and qualified as such administrator.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are hereby notified and required, to exhibit the same to me, or to the Court of Probate for the county of Edwards, for settlement on the 1st Monday in the month of June next, dated at Albion, this 28th day of October, 1834.

CYRUS RICE, *Administrator*
of Rosel Knowlton, dec'd.
Nov. 3, 1834--5-4t

WOOL
Wool Carding.

The subscriber is ready at all times to card wool into rolls at his residence on Barney's Prairie Wabash County. His price for carding common wool, well cleansed and picked is six and a quarter cents per lb.

John F. Youngken.
Mt. Carmel, July 25th, 1834.

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, IN THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

I certify, that the above and preceding transcripts or lists of lands, on which the taxes had not been paid, September 1st, 1834, lying in the counties of Wabash, Edwards, Crawford, and

in the State of Illinois, have been duly published in the "Mount Carmel Sentinel & Wabash Advocate," a public newspaper, published weekly at Mount Carmel, Illinois—that such publication was made in the

The following is probably the most perfect specimen of alliteration extant. Whoever has at any time attempted to indite an acrostic, merely, is aware of the embarrassment of being confined to particular initial Letters. Here the whole alphabet is fathomed, and each word, in each line, claims its proper initial. It is worthy the indefatigable perseverance of another Dean Swift.

ACROSTIC---ALLITERATION.

An Austrian army, awfully array'd,
Boldly, by battery, beseiged Belgrade,
Cossacks' commanders, cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom,
Every endeavor, engineers essay,
For fame, for fortune,---fighting furious fray;
Generals 'gainst generals grapple---gracious God!
How honors heaven, heroic hardihood!
Infuriate—indiscriminate in ill,
Kinsmen, kill kinsmen—kinsmen, kindred kill!
Labor low levels loftiest longest lines—
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid murderous mines!
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice nought,
Of outward obstacles, opposing ought;
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking, quickly, quarter, quarter 'quest;
Reason returns, religious rights redounds,
Suwarrow stop such sanguinary sounds;
Truce to the Turks—triumph to thy train?
Unjust, unwise, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vain victory, vanish victory vain!
Why wish we warfare? wherefore welcome were,
Xerexes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
Yield ye youths! ye yeomen yield your yell!
Zeno's Zapater's Zoroaster's zeal,
And all attracting—against arms appeal.

From the New Brunswick Standard, of September 4, 1834.

FOREST FOUNDLING.

Averse as we are to the practice of seizing on any little local indicent and rendering it the subject of embellished detail, yet we occasionally hear of occurrences so touching and pathetic in their nature as to awaken our sympathies and interest us in their narration. Of such a nature is that which we now present to the reader.

Mr. Charles Bearghan left the Northern part of this Province a short time ago, and took what is called the upper road, from Frederictown to St. Stephens, on his way to United States. On the 5th of August, he passed the thriving village at Hart's Mills on the Rushagonis, very early in the morning, and expected to reach Trew's tavern, at the Piskahagan, by night. Properly equiped for the woods, furnished with suitable provisions,his blanket, his axe slung behind, and his gun on his shoulder, he trudged gaily along until he arrived at Shin creek which is unbridged, and was at that time much swollen with late rains. A wood man seldom hesitates at such obstcles: he proceeded up the bank of the stream and set about felling a tree across it, to serve as a temporary bridge; it swung aside in falling, and launching into deep water it moved away majestically down the stream. Our traveller "looked and looked and wist not what to do." He was not inclined to resume the axe, and therfore resolved to proceed up stream in hopes of finding a favorable place for crossing. At length he arrived at one of those placid looking pools which form deep stretches in our rivers and are generally termed still water places. Here he made a kind of raft sufficient to bear up his clothes and gun and keep them dry, while he swam over and drew them after him. He was soon busily engaged rehabiting his limbs, and refreshing himself with a bit of biscuit, seated on the flowery margin of a natural meadow which extended along the banks of a stream, when his ear was startled by a whining noise resembling the sounds frequently uttered by young bears. He instantly seized his gun, examined the touchhole and reprimed, then clapping a ball into the barrel,

"With look intent,
And eye and ear attentive bent,"

he stole cautiously towards the spot whence the sounds issued. They were no longer uttered, but he now and then heard a crackling noise among the under brush, and perceived a twitching motion of the twigs and spray, but could not discover what caused them. Convinced, however, that he had some animal to encounter, his gun was at his shoulder and his finger on the trigger. He then silently reasoned with himself whether or not he should fire at random; but experience cautioned him against so rash an action, for no animal is more furious than a wounded bear. As thus he mused, his eyes became suddenly dilated, his heart throbbed violently, he raised himself erect, and let the butt of his gun drop quickly to the ground! What did he see? What did he gaze at? Behold! among the raspberry bushes—and seen through the interstices of their many twingling leaves of dewy green—behold! he sees a beautiful infantile arm fitfully stretched out, and little taper fingers plucking the rich, ripe, crimson fruit.

After he had experienced the first flush of the mingled emotions of surprise at the extraordinary sight--of horror at the bare idea of his gun and his intended act—and of pleasure in the expectation of meeting society in these deep and solemn solitudes, our traveller advanced, and behold a little girl, about seven years old, sedulously engaged in pulling and eating of the abundant wild berries which were spread in great variety over that naturally rich and verdant spot. She appeared to be an interesting child: her clothes had a respectable look, albeit they were most wofully rent and worn; her fair hair played in disordered ringlets over her cheek, which was begrimed and pale, and her soft blue eyes were red with weeping. She burst out into wild hysteric wailings which sunk suddenly into convulsive sobs.

The traveller was lost in utter amazement, and *hemmed aloud*, to attract the child's attention. Alarmed, in her turn, at his appearance, half habited as he was, she screamed—fled a few steps—fell, and covered her face with her hands. He was quickly by her side, and used the kindest and most soothing expressions to gain her confidence and calm her fears. She had fallen more from bodily weakness than from fear, although she had been greatly alarmed at the unexpected appearance or the stranger. At length she ventured to look up, and with a sweet but languid smile, said slowly and faintly, "O, now—I am sure you won't hurt me—O, I am very sure you will not kill me." "Kill you! God forbid," was the full-hearted reply. "O, I am very tired—I've been very, very hungry, but I got plenty raspberries here; I only eat the goody ones; I never take them as have the spiders on 'em; mother bid me not to." "Where is your mother, my dear child?" eagerly inquired the traveller; and he was answered with the greatest simplicity, "she's at home, sir, I guess—but mam' don't know where I be—I can't find out the way home ever so long." "What! my child, have you strayed and are lost? Come to that flowery knoll with me: God has sent me to preserve your life—come, and I will give you some nice biscuit and a bit of meat; you are weak and worn, but I will take care of you." The poor innocent's soul burst forth in a flood of grateful tears, not attended with that hysteric affection which she had lately suffered. She derived great relief from weeping, and prepared to follow her new benefactor, but the excitement she had just experienced, acting on her sensitive, delicate and exhausted frame, had shaken every nerve and completely prostrated her strength. She was unable to walk, but the kind and generous Bearghan carried her to the bank of the river where he had left his little store, and judiciously regaled her with spare and gradual portions of food.

As soon as she was moderately refreshed, her artless answers to his inquiries informed him that her name was Lydia Harper; her parents live near Hart's mills; she had been sent with dinner to her father, who was making shingles, a little way in the woods; but missed the right track, got bewildered and wandered astray. "When I knew I was lost," said she, "O I was very frightened—I screamed, and ran about, and threw away father's dinner." It appears that she walked the first night until she sank down nearly stupified with fatigue. The traveller asked if she was not afraid when it grew dark and she was all alone in the woods; to which she replied, "I was kind of frightened all the time, but when I lay down I said my prayers that mam learnt me, and then I wa'nt frightened." "Do you remember the prayer." "O, I does, sir; it is:

"I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest, for it is thou, Lord, only makest me to dwell in safety; and into thy hands I recommend my spirit, my soul and my body, for thou hast redeemed, me, O Lord, thou God of truth! Amen."

Mr. Bearghan next began to consider how the child was to be brought along. He was 16 miles past her father's, and his business would not allow him to return: he was about 12 miles from Trew's, and no house between. The child was unable to walk; he rigged out a contrivance by means of his blanket, and carried her forward on his back. The delightful consciousness of performing a good action buoyed up his spirits and nerved his frame, and he beguiled the rigor of his laborious task by the prattle of his little foundling, who had now become more sprightly and free.

As he journeyed along he inquired if she had seen any wild beasts in the woods, and she answered, "No, I didn't—only once—two black dogs were coming to me; they were not Mr. Burpe's dogs; they stopt, and one of them stood up on its hind feet; they didn't bark, but runned away again." Our traveller smiled at the child's simplicity, while she continued to say, "O sir, last night—O when I awoke in the middle of the night, O how glad I was! I thought I was close to him; for I heard the cattle trampling about me. I couldn't see nothing, none of them had bells; and when I called Star and Bright they lay still—O I was glad, and my heart was beating and beating—I lay very still too to listen, and so I just dropt away asleep again—wasn't it a pity—they were all gone in the morning." "Providence seems to have defended you in an especial manner, my child, against hidden dangers and death," said the traveller.

Having carried his helpless charge until daylight was gone, his fatigue was increased by the difficulty of walking on an almost trackless road in the dark, and the moon did not rise until near ten o'clock. At length he arrived at a deserted log hut, within two miles of Trew's, and being almost exhausted, he determined to make a short stoppage to recruit. Here he thought to leave the child, wrapped in his blanket, whilst he should hurry on, and send back immediate relief. He struck a light, and partook of some refreshments with her, but found great difficulty in getting her to consent to remain behind. After he had prepared a pretty comfortable bed for her, and placed her snugly in it, he sat down to watch until she should fall asleep. The moon had just risen, and before he started, he gently approached the child, to find if she were perfectly composed; he held the light towards her; she opened her blue eyes full upon him, and averted her head and sobbed. "No!" exclaimed the traveller, "By all that's sacred I swear I will not leave you behind!" He forthwith slung his axe and his gun, resumed his former equipment, raised little Lydia from her lonely couch, and carried her safely to the long looked for house of entertainment. Although it was quite late, Capt. Josiah Trew was easily aroused to admit the toil-worn traveller and his little companion, who now stood beside him at the threshold; for something told him that it was more seemly that she should walk than be carried into the house. He had also tied a handkerchief under her chin, in the fashion of a gypsy head dress.

They were soon placed by a comfortable fire in a good house, well stored, and blessed with a hearty and hospitable landlord. The females, as is the custom of the country, were speedily afoot, and busy preparing the required repast. We fancy we can see the mirth lit countenance of facetious Josiah, beaming with downright exultation, as he issued his multifarious orders for every viand the house could afford to comfort the wearied travellers. We can also fancy that we see his features o'erclouded and his eye glistening with genuine feeling, as he related that the whole country had been up and in search of a child lost in the woods; that parties had gone in all directions, but unhappily without success; and that one of the people, deeply distressed on the occasion, was now in the house. Our traveller immediately exclaimed that Providence had made *him* the happy instrument of recovering that lost child, who now sat before them. Every one flew around the little girl, examined and fondled her, and vented exclamations of amazement and satisfaction. During this sudden bustle, a person from the adjoining chamber rushed wildly among the company, snatched the hand of little Lydia, gazed on her for a moment, then clasped her to his bosom. It was her father!

What a scene was here! What an overflowing of the finest feelings which adorn humanity! What a giddying interchange of those pure affections which spring from sincerity and truth! But what tongue can tell, what pen pourtray the varied emotions which fleeted in rapid succession through the minds of that painfully happy group? The half-frantic joy and gratitude of the parent—the wandering fits of delight of the enfeebled little sufferer—the conscious self-satisfaction of the deliverer—the officious but sincere gratulations of the excited inmates—must all be estimated by the susceptibility of the reader.

The beautiful train of circumstances which Providence employed in this affecting story is worthy of serious consideration. If the traveller had passed Hart's Mills when people were stirring abroad; if Shin creek had been bridged; if the tree had fallen across; if he had had no gun when he thought a bear was by--if these facts had happened, the child might have perished.

He who sustains the mighty planets in their courses and controls the motion of a particle of dust---He who rules the awful storm and sends forth the smiling sunbeam, works his wise purposes in mystery to us---"Come then expressive silence, muse his praise."

The New York papers are filled with accounts of an imposter, named Matthias, just arrested for theft and murder, who, for three years past, has proclaimed himself Jehovah, and, in that assumed character, compelled some of the most respectable citizens of New York to worship him and transfer to him all their worldly possessions. When honest men can be made the dupes and the victims of such monstrous and diabolical impositions, we may well cease to wonder at the phenomenon of Jacksonism.

[Louisville Journal.

Lamp or fish oil of any kind, poured at the root of the *Peach-Tree*, it is said, will effectually preserve the ravages of the worm that has heretofore proved so destructive to this valuable tree. Would it not be well for our agricultural friends to try the experiment. Surely some trouble and labor should be used to have as much of this *delicious* fruit as possible. Give it a trial.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Richard Roberts, late of Edwards county, Illinois, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit the same to the undersigned executors; or to the Court of Probate for said County, on the first Monday in the month of April next, for the purpose of having the same adjusted, in order that the number and amount of claims against said estate, may be known preparatory to their liquidation and payment. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Job Cowling,
Solmon Hunter, } *Executors.*
Albion, Oct. 3d, 1834-4-4t

A God Education

IS IMMENELY VALUABLE IN ANY SIUATION OF LIFE.

FROM real necessity and the solicitations of friends, the subscriber is induced to take a SCHOOL in this town, for the ensuing winter, to commence next month, and would be grateful to the citizens of the town and its vicinity, for a share of their patronage.

W. ELDRIDGE.
Mt. Carnel, Oct. 20th, 1834-4-tf

Information Wanted.

ON the 5th day of June last, William Smith, of the county of Tippecanoe, left his residence on business, and has not been heard of since the 8th of July following. Said Willian Smith is about five feet and eleven inches high, of regularly proportioned figure, dark complexion, black, intelligent eye; the hair off of the top of his head, which is hid by platting his hair over it; he is over fifty years old; rode from home a very large bay horse. His clothes are of a London brown color.

Every Editor within the United States friendly to the cause of humanity, will confer a favor on a disconsolate and much distressed woman (wife of said William) by giving the above an insertion in their newspapers. Information by letter will be gratefully received---directed to Mrs. Eveline A. Smith, Putnam county, Henegin post office, Illinois. EVELINE A. SMITH.
September 10, 1834--4

WESTERN EDUCATION

BOOK STORE

AND

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
WILCOX, DICKERMAN & CO.

Respectfully advertise that they have formed a connection in business as Booksellers, Publishers, and Stationers, & having adopted the above designation, are in complete supply, and now offer for sale, a large assortment of School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School, Philosophical, Astronomical, and Chemical Apparatus, and Mathematical Instrumenls, Specimens in Geology and Mineralogy Globes Maps, Charts, &c.

W. D. & Co. design to have their Store particularly adapted to supply the wants of Teachers, School Committees, Library Companies and country Merchants, and having selected their stock with reference to this object, they are prepared to fill orders for every thing in their line at prices lower than have hitherto been paid in this market.

The demand for School Books, and every thing calculated to advance and facilitate education in the western country, has induced them to be constantly supplied with all the important and popular works on education, as soon as issued from the press.

Their stock of Miscellaneous Books is very extensive, consisting of a great number of Authors in every department of Literature, and Science, and has been selected with great care from all the principal cities, and extensive publishers in the several States of the Union.

The improvements in modes of teaching, have inducid them to keep constantly for sale a complete assortment of School Apparatus consisting of Orreries, Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial, Claxton's Pneumatic Apparatus; Section models of the Steam Engine; Electrical and Galvanic Apparatus: Season Machines, and Byrometers; with a variety of other kinds, all of which are of different prices, according to size and execution.

Their Paper Warehouse connected with their Book Store, will enable them to fill all orders for every kind of printing or writing paper, they can afford at reduced prices.

Their Stationary will be complete, consisting of all kinds and sizes of Blank Books, Quills of every quality. CountingHouse, School, and fancy Inkstands. Copy Books, Drawing and Lead Pencils, Music and Music Paper, Penknives, Newman's, Osborn's and Rees's superior Paints, Perrian Oblique and Steel Pens of every kind; Black and Red Printing and Writing Ink; American and imported Stationary of all kinds.

Having a Bindery and Ruling Machine attached to their Store, they can rule paper and bind books to any. All kinds of Record Books, Execution Dockets, Appearance Dockets, &c. kept constantly on haud.

Teachers, country Merchants, School Committees, Lyceums, and Lybraries, supplied on the most accommodating terms.
Orders respectfully solicited and punctually attended to. Books ordered, when not on hand, will be obtained, if practicable.
All our Books furnished upon the most reasonable terms.

Subscriptions recieved for all the popular Periodicals throughout the country.

Louisville, Ky. Sept. 19, 1834-2-tf

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declair and make known, that public sales will be held at the Land offices at Crawfordsville, in Indiana, and Palestine, in Illinois, for the disposal of the public lands in that part of township 16, lying North, of the Northern boundary of Harrison's purchace, and townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, North, of range 10 west, of the second principal meridian, through which has been run the line of demarkation between the states of Indiana and Illinois, to wit:

At Crawfordsville, on the second monday in November next, for the disposal of portion of the aforesaid townships, which, by recent survey, is found to be situate in Indiana; and

At Palestine, on the fourth monday in November next, for the disposal of that part thereof found to be situated in the state of Illinois.

Lands reserved for schools or for other purposes, also lands to which pre-emption rights have heretofore been established, or which may be established prior to the days of sale above mentioned, will be excluded from sale. Each sale will be kept open for one week and no longer.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this seventh day of July, A. D. 1834.

By the President: Andrew Jackson.
Elijah Hayward,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Agency Office.

THE undersigned, residing at Mount Carmel, Illinois, taking into consideration the advantage to be derived from the establishment of a

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

in this section of the State, and the facility and certainty with which communications can reach this point, has opened an office for that purpose, and now offers his services to the public, for the prosecution and collection of accounts and claims generally, the investigation of Land Titles, the examination of purchase and sale of Real Estate, redemption of land sold, or subject to sale, for non-payment of taxes, &c., in any County of this State. Claimants for Land, Pay, Bounty or Pensions, for services rendered the General or State Government in the Revolutionary War or Western Army. All persons holding the above claims, are respectfully solicited to open a correspondence, and satisfactory references, when necessary, will be cheerfully given.

J. D. RONEY.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, Ill.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, are hereby requested to call and liquidate their accounts, either by *note* or *cash*.

N. B. All those who fail to comply with the above notice, will indiscriminately, have their accounts placed in the hands of an officer, for collection.

WM. G. ANDERSON.
Mt. Carmel, Sept. 15th, 1834-2-tf

TWENTY FIVE CENTS

REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 12th instant, William Dodds, an indented apprentice to the Carpenter business. Said Apprentice is seventeen years of age, of rather a dark complexion. All persons are hereby cautioned against harbouring or employing said apprentice, as he is determined to prosecute any person that may do so, the above reward will be given to any person that will apprehend said apprentice and return him to

GIDEON SCHLENKER.
Wabash County, July 25th, 1834.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given, that the medical accounts of Dr. Nelson, are placed in my hands for collection. Those indebted to him would save costs, by coming forward and making payment, or giving their notes.

ORLANDO B. FICKLIN.
Mt. Carmel, Oct. 1st, 1834---3-tf

NOTICE.

DR. JOEL FITHEAN, has ordered all his notes and accounts from P. H. Bagwell to be placed into the hands of James Beall Esqr. for immediate collection.

P. H. BAGWELL,
former agent of said Fithian.
Mount Carmel, September 17th, 1834.

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of clean merchantable WHEAT, for which, he will pay goods, or receive it in payment of debts.

J. BEALL.
Mt. Carmel, Sept. 17, 1834-2-tf

Law Office.

JOHN D. RONEY, has opened an office in this place opposite the Court House, where he may at all times be found, unless absent on professional business. He likewise contemplates attending the Courts in all the adjacent counties.

Mt. Carmel, Ill. Oct. 3d, 1834.

SMITHCRAFT.

GUN, White, and other Smithing, done at the shortest notice. The subscriber informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has established himself in Mt. Carmel, Illinois. Where he is ready to attend to all such business, as may fall within the line of his profession; to wit:

GUN & WHITE-SMITHING,

In all their varieties. To repairing of Steam Engines—to the manufactorying of all kinds of Edge Tools—also to the finishing of Stoves, in the neatest and best manner.

N. B. Pork, Wheat, Corn, Venison and skins, will be taken in pay for work.

ADAM SATTLER.
Mt. Carmel, July 25th, 1834.

PROSPECTUS

For Printing and Publishing in the Town of Mount Carmel, Wabash county, and State of Illinois, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the Mount Carmel Sentinel, and Wabash Advocate.

EDITED BY JOHN D. RONEY.

THE advantages to be derived from a well conducted public journal are so many and so well known, and (as it respects the Western country and more particularly this, and the adjacent counties,) so indispensably necessary, that it could not be deemed requisite, that they should be enumerated in this Prospectus: suffice it to say, the *Press*, is now looked up to as one of the great sources of information, and termed the "sacred palladium of our liberty." It is to the *Press*, unshackled and free, the sovereign people in a great degree owe their rise and progress, and base the continuance of our free Institutions.

The Editor will endeavor to lay before his readers, in the columns of the Mount Carmel Sentinel and Wabash Advocate, the latest Foreign News and General Politics of the times, the Proceedings of the House of Congress and Legislature of this State, and promote those measures, which, in his opinion, will comport with the interest of the country and genius of the government. The columns of the Mount Carmel Sentinel, will be ever open and free to the investigation of Principal and Policy, so long as personal character is not in question. Also to the Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce, Mechanism, Morality and Religion.

The great valley of the Mississippi is now looked upon as the fairest portion of the World, and Illinois seems to be its Garden Spot. Science and Literature must keep pace with its rapid advance in commerce and wealth—and there is no medium better calculated to watch over and advance the march of mind than that of a *well conducted* weekly newspaper. And, in all the State, there is no place possessing higher claims upon public notice than that of the Wabash District of Illinois.

TERMS.

The Mount Carmel Sentinel, will be printed weekly, upon a super royal sheet, and forwarded to subscribers at *Two Dollars* per annum, (exclusive of postage,) payable in advance. *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents*, if paid within the year,—or *Three Dollars* after the year is out.

☞Printers generally, are requested to insert this prospectus, and the favor will be reciprocated.

Mt. Carmel, Ill. Oct. 1st, 1834.